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Ἀνίχυ καὶ ἀπίχυ. EURIP.

HOW Evil came into the World, for what Reaſon it is that Life is overſpread with ſuch boundleſs Varieties of Miſery, that the only thinking Being of this Globe is doomed to think merely to be wretched, and to paſs his Time from Youth to Age in fearing or in ſuffering Calamities, is a Queſtion which Philoſophers have long aſked, and which Philoſophy could never anſwer.

Religion informs us, that Miſery and Sin were produced together. The Depravation of Human Will was followed by a Diſorder of the Harmony of Nature; and by that Providence which often places Antidotes in the Neighbourhood of Poiſons, it was checked by Miſery leſt it ſhould ſwell to univerſal and unlimited Dominion.

A State of Innocence and Happineſs is ſo remote from all that we have ever ſeen, that though we can eaſily conceive it poſſible, and may therefore hope to attain it, yet our Speculations upon it muſt be general and confuſed. We can diſcover that where there is univerſal Innocence there will probably be univerſal Happineſs; for why ſhould Afflictions be permitted to infeſt Beings who are not in Danger of Corruption from Bleſſings, and where there is no uſe of Terrour nor Cauſe of Puniſhment? But in a World like ours, where our Senſes aſſault us, and our Hearts betray us, we ſhould paſs on from Crime to Crime heedleſs and remorſeleſs, if Miſery did not ſtand in our way, and our own Pains admoniſh us of our Folly.

Almoſt all the moral Good which is left among us, is the apparent Effect of phyſical Evil. Goodneſs is divided by Divines into Soberneſs, Righteouſneſs, and Godlineſs. Let it be examined how each of theſe Duties would be practiſed if there were no phyſical Evil to enforce it.

Sobriety, or Temperance, is nothing but the Forbearance of Pleaſure; and if Pleaſure were not followed by Pain, who would forbear it? We ſee every Hour thoſe in whom the Deſire of preſent Indulgence overpowers all Senſe of paſt Miſery and of future Miſery. In a Remiſſion of the Gout the Drunkard returns to his Wine, and the Glutton to his Feaſt; and if neither Diſeaſe nor Poverty were felt or dreaded, every one would ſink down in idle Senſuality, without any Care of others or of himſelf. To eat and drink, and lie down to ſleep, would be the whole Buſineſs of Mankind.

Righteouſneſs, or the Syſtem of ſocial Duty, may be ſubdivided into Juſtice and Charity. Of Juſtice one of the Heathen Sages has ſhewn, with great Acuteneſs, that it was impreſſed upon Mankind only by the Inconveniencies which Injuſtice had produced. "In the firſt Ages, ſays he, Men "acted without any Rule but the Impulſe "of Deſire, and practiſed Injuſtice upon "others, and ſuffered it from others in their "turn; but in time it was diſcovered, that "the Pain of ſuffering Wrong was greater "than the Pleaſure of doing it, and Mankind, by a general Compact, ſubmitted "to the Reſtraint of Laws, and reſigned "the Pleaſure to eſcape the Pain."

Of Charity it is ſuperfluous to obſerve, that it could have no place if there were no Want; for of a Virtue which could not be practiſed, the Omiſſion could not be culpable. Evil is not only the Subject but the Efficient of Charity; we are incited to the Relief of Miſery by the Conſciouſneſs that we have the ſame Nature with the Sufferer, that we are in Danger of the ſame Diſtreſſes, and may ſometime implore the ſame Aſſiſtance.

Godlineſs, or Piety, is the Elevation of the Mind towards the ſupreme Being, and the Extenſion of the Thoughts to another Life. The other Life is future, and the ſupreme Being is inviſible. None would have Recourſe to an inviſible Power, but that all other Subjects had eluded their Hopes. None would fix their Attention upon the future, but that they are diſcontented with the preſent. If the Senſes were feaſted with perpetual Pleaſure, they would always keep the Mind in Subjection. Reaſon has no Authority over us, but by its Power to warn us againſt Evil.

In Childhood, while our Minds are yet unoccupied, Religion is impreſſed upon them, and the firſt Years of almoſt all who have been well educated are paſſed in a regular Diſcharge of the Duties of Piety. But as we advance forward into the Crouds of Life, innumerable Delights ſollicit our Inclinations, and innumerable Cares diſtract our Attention; the Time of Youth is paſſed in noiſy Frolicks; Manhood is led on from Hope to Hope, and from Project to Project, the Diſſoluteneſs of Pleaſure, the Inebriation of Succeſs, the Ardour of Expectation, and the Vehemence of Competition, chain down the Mind alike to the preſent Scene, nor is it remembered how ſoon this Miſt of Triſles muſt be ſcattered, and Bubbles that float upon the Rivulet of Life be loſt for ever in the Gulph of Eternity. To this Conſideration ſcarce any Man is awakened but by ſome preſſing and reſiſtleſs Evil. The Death of thoſe from whom he derived his Pleaſures, or to whom he deſtined his Poſſeſſions, ſome Diſeaſe which ſhews him the Vanity of all external Acquiſitions, or the Gloom of Age which intercepts his Proſpects of long Enjoyment, forces him to fix his Hopes upon ſome other State, and when he has contended with the Tempeſts of Life till his Strength fails him, he flies at laſt to the Shelter of Religion.

That Miſery does not make all virtuous Experience too certainly informs us; but it is no leſs certain that what Virtue there is, Miſery produces far the greater part. Phyſical Evil may be therefore endured with Patience, ſince it is the Cauſe of moral Good, and Patience itſelf is one Virtue by which we are prepared for that State in which Evil ſhall be no more.

An Ode on CHRISTMAS DAY.

O Thou, who didſt the ſacred throng inſpire,
And crown'd their heads with cloven tongues of fire,
Once more deſcend,—and in my breaſt
Let thy celeſtial influence reſt:
Let grateful ardour, flaming love,
Such as Seraphs feel above,
Swell each harmonious note; till from it's cell
Devotion ſtarts, and re-aſſumes her reign,
Gladning with jocund hymns the plain,
In dark receſſes now, Oh! never more to dwell.

A Saviour born, demands the joyous lay,
Angels, on earth, proclaim his natal day.
While darkneſs yet embrown'd the mead,
Where browſing flocks the Shepherds feed,
Unuſual glory fill'd the ſky,
And more than day-light smote their eye.
The adamantine gates of heav'n unfold,
And pouring forth a num'rous ſhining Hoſt,
(Bleſt ſwains that ſuch a ſight could boaſt!)
Thus they, in dulcet ſounds, their gracious meſſage told.

'Far from your breaſts each ſervile fear remove,
'We bear the tidings of Almighty Love;
'Tidings of univerſal joy
'To all the earth, to all the ſky;
'Shout all ye lands, for this bleſt morn
'Your Lord and Saviour *Chriſt* is born.
'You, happy Shepherds, haſte to David's town,
'There ſhall your wond'ring eyes with joy ſurvey
'The Godhead cloath'd in human clay,
'And by this ſign ſhall be the heav'nly Infant known.
'A roof inglorious ſhrouds his glorious head,
'Swathes are his cloaths, a manger is his bed.'
He ceas'd—and ſtrait th' Angelick quire
To rapture wak'd each golden lyre,

Made hills, and vales, and rocks rebound
Sweet harmony's delightful ſound,
And this their ſong.—'Be endleſs glory paid
'To him the heav'n of heav'ns cannot contain;
'O'er earth let peace extend her reign,
'And be goodwill tow'rds men, from pitying heav'n diſplay'd.'
Burſt forth in joy, ye kindreds of the earth,
With Angels celebrate your Saviour's Birth.
Ye Monarchs, Heav'n's Vicegerents here,
Ye, who the ſword of Juſtice bear,
Let ſprightly *youth* and ſilver'd *age*
All in the pleaſing taſk engage.
For *you* he left his heav'nly Father's throne,
And deign'd on earth *your* ſubſtance to partake:
Was born, and ſuffer'd for *your* ſake,
And purchas'd life for *you*, by laying down his own.
Whatever lives in Hallelujahs join,
Adore your God, and mix your joys with mine.
Ye beaſts that range the foreſts wide;
Ye fiſh that in the waters glide;
Ye birds that make the woods rejoice,
Let ev'ry creature find a voice.
His gracious word firſt ſpake you into birth,
He gave you life, and meaſur'd out your ſpan,
And bid you ſerve *his* ſervant Man,
And with your ſpecies fill the air, the ſea, the earth.
Join all, ye lofty hills, ye mountains high,
'Twas *he* that rais'd your ſummits to the ſky.
Ye fruitful fields and valleys green,
With ev'ry lovely rural ſcene;
'Tis *he* your pregnant boſoms warms,
His love firſt kindled up your charms.
Ev'n now, tho' winter's iron ſway ye mourn,
Tho' the bleak north wind, howling all around,
Arreſts the ſtreams, deforms the ground,
He decks with glitt'ring gems each froſt-be-ſpangled thorn.
And thou, my ſoul, in ſolemn worſhip join,
Strain ev'ry pow'r to ſing his love divine.
When I forget, with holy awe,
To ſound thy praiſe, and love thy law;
Then let my fingers loſe their art,
Nor from the roof my tongue depart.
Thee, Lamb of God, at ev'ry op'ning morn,
With my firſt thoughts I'll hail, and when the Sun
Has half it's radiant circuit run,
And on his lateſt beams thy praiſes ſhall be born.

Monday, December 24.

From the London Gazette.

King of Pruſſia's Head Quarters at Wilſdruff, Dec. 6.

Gen. Diercke, who had been detached by his Majeſty to the right bank of the Elbe, occupied a ſtrong poſt oppoſite to Meiſſen, with ſeven battalions of infantry and one thouſand horſe. This poſt was ſo advantageous, that he thought his retreat to Meiſſen abſolutely ſecure, eſpecially as he had been aſſured by the Pontoneers, that they could lay a bridge over the Elbe in a few hours, (for they had been obliged, during the hard froſt, to withdraw the bridge of boats they had over that river, and the wooden bridge at Meiſſen had been broke down by the Auſtrians) but when they attempted to lay a bridge of pontoons, it was found impracticable, becauſe of the quantity of ice floating in the river. Gen. Diercke was therefore reduced to the neceſſity of making uſe of the boats to carry over his cavalry and part of his infantry, on the 3d inſtant, which took up a great deal of time, whilſt he himſelf with three battalions formed the rear guard; and during the night of the 3d and 4th, all his cavalry, with four battalions of infantry, were tranſported to Meiſſen. But towards the morning of the 4th, he was attacked, and, after a very brave defence, the three battalions, that formed the rear guard, being overpowered with numbers, were either killed or made priſoners, except ſome part of the three battalions which found means to get over the Elbe. General Diercke is wounded, and a priſoner.

The troops that were ſaved, as well cavalry as infantry, marched directly to Torgau to ſtrengthen the garriſon of that place.

This morning at ſeven o'clock, the King of Pruſſia, who had returned hither from Freyberg on the 3d, ſet out for the ſame place. His Royal Highneſs Prince Henry commands, in the King's abſence, our grand army, which remains in its former poſition. [*Gazette.*]

Advices by the Mails from Holland *and* Flanders.

Prague, Dec. 6. An expreſs is juſt arrived with advice of an advantage gained by Gen. Beck, the 4th inſtant, near Meiſſen, over a body of Pruſſian troops, commanded by Gen. Huſſen, of which the following is the preliminary relation:

"M. Daun judging it neceſſary to attack a body of Pruſſians, conſiſting of 10 or 12 battalions, and about 1000 horſe, which had taken poſt at Colln, over-againſt Meiſſen, and part of which was advancing towards Dreſden, his Excellency commanded Lieut. Gen. Beck, who was at Drachenberg, to watch the enemy very narrowly, and at the ſame time reinforced him with two battalions of grenadiers, three of fuſiliers, and 500 carabineers, under the command of Gen. Pelegrini. The 3d inſt. was fixed upon for the attack.

"The enemy were informed of our motions; ſo that when Gen. Beck advanced towards them about two in the afternoon, he found them poſted in ſuch a manner in the vineyards of Zlaiſendorff near Meiſſen, that he could neither attack them in front nor in flank, nor even in the rear towards the Elbe, on account eſpecially of the heavy artillery which they had poſted on the riſing grounds. Gen. Beck therefore formed another diſpoſition: He ſet about cutting off the enemy's retreat, and with this view General Pelegrini was placed above the Elbe, and Gen. Wene below it, with the cavalry. Gen. Naundorff attacked in the valley, on the right of the mountains, part of the enemy's cavalry, huſſars, and Ulans, commanded by Col. de Schiebel, defeated them, killed ſeveral, took ſome priſoners, and obliged the reſt to retreat to the foot of the mountain, under cover of their cannon.

"The enemy endeavoured to take the advantage of the night, in order to get their cavalry and infantry over the river upon rafts and in boats, for want of a bridge, which the froſt had prevented them from building. Gen. Pelegrini planted upon the riſing grounds two twelve pounders, which kept firing all night between the 3d and 4th inſt. ſo that they ſwept the Elbe; and theſe pieces were ſo ſucceſsfully ſerved, that they ſunk five veſſels with troops on board. The reſt paſſed over and occupied Capelberg. Gen. Beck ſent a detachment in purſuit of them before day-break, which attacked the Pruſſians in front at Capelberg, and another detachment was ordered to attack them in the rear: Gen. Naundorff at the ſame time with his huſſars fell upon the baggage, which was with a large eſcorte belonging to it on the ſide of the Elbe, there having been no opportunity to remove any part of it.

"The King of Pruſſia juſt at this time ſent Gen. Itzenplitz with a reinforcement, and the enemy began to make a very briſk firing, both of their cannon and muſketry. Gen. Beck detached Gen. Pelegrini with four battalions, and Gen. Duke de Naſſau with two others, to diſlodge the enemy from the riſing grounds, and particularly from the village of Colln. This was the ſituation of things when Col. Rettwitz, ſupported by Lieut. Col. de Lunago, redoubled his attack in front, with ſo much bravery, that attacking them ſometimes with their bayonets fixed, and ſometimes ſword in hand, and Col. de Rieſe having alſo turned the enemy near Colln, great numbers of Pruſſians were cut to pieces in the fury of the firſt onſet, and the reſt obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion.

"Major-Gen. de Duricke was taken priſoner, with one Colonel, one Lieut. Colonel, four Majors, 11 Captains, nine Lieutenants, 18 Sub. Lieutenants, 11 Enſigns, and three battalions of troops, beſides dragoons and huſſars. We have alſo taken one cannon, a twelve-pounder, four ſix-pounders, two three-pounders, one howitzer, and 61 braſs drums. All the baggage is fallen into our hands, and a conſiderable number of horſes. The enemy loſt a great many men upon the ſpot, and ſome driven into the Elbe. Our loſs it very moderate, not exceeding 200 men."

Franckfort, Dec. 15. It is ſcarce poſſible not to be deceived in the names of the *Pruſſian* Generals. The ſucceſſions in that ſervice are ſo rapid that we know not how to follow them. Gen. *Huſſen* did not command in the affair of the 4th, but Gen. *Duricke*, who was made priſoner with about 1500 men, conſiſting of the battalions of *Hauſen*, *Canitz*, and *Bernbourg*. Five boats were ſunk by the *Auſtrian* artillery, and 600 ſoldiers drowned; 800 were left on the field of battle; eight pieces of cannon, many of which are twelve pounders, are in the hands of the conquerors, who loſt only about 400 men.

His Royal Highneſs Prince *Xavier* of *Saxony*, out of a regard for the zeal of M. de *Chevrier*, in repreſenting, ſoon after the affair of *Maxen*, the Farce, intituled, *The News of the Day*, hath given him a ſnuff-box, in which there is as much magnificence as taſte. *Bruſſels Gazette.*

Koniesberg, Dec. 4. Count Soltikoff, Commander of the Ruſſian army, has juſt informed the Baron de Korff our Governor, that the rigour of the ſeaſon, and the ſcarcity of proviſions, which begin to be felt in the quarters of cantonment of his troops along the Wartha, having hindered him from continuing his operations, he had on the 25th ult. ſent orders to the General Officers who ſerved under him, to march with their reſpective diviſions towards the Viſtula, and enter the winter quarters aſſigned them along that river.

Leipſick, Dec. 5. The King of Pruſſia has very lately cauſed an ordonnance to be publiſhed in this city, whereby he has promiſed, that all kinds of proviſions of what ſort ſoever they be, which ſhall be brought to his camp at Wilſdruff, ſhall be paid for in ready money.

Hanau, Dec. 11. The loſs ſuſtained by the Wirtemberghers in the late action of the 30th ult. appears to have been more conſiderable than was at firſt reported, 120 waggons, filled with dead bodies, have been ſeen carried off, beſides 250 horſes. The ordinary poſt from Gieſſen is not arrived, that place being blocked up by the allies.

Hanover, Dec. 11. Since the French army have quitted their advantageous ſituation in the neighbourhood of Gieſſen, a body of our troops commanded by General Kilmanſeg, has approached near that place, and ſo cloſely blocked it up, that nothing can go in or out, ſo that we expect every moment to hear of its ſurrender without entering on a formal ſiege.

Franckfort, Dec. 11. Duke Broglio and Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick have agreed to and ratified a Convention, whereby is granted to the Imperial city and chamber of Ketzlaer, the free enjoyment of all the liberties and privileges as are cuſtomary to any neutral city during the continuance of the preſent war.

The Duke de Broglio's army has taken up quarters of cantonment in the neighbourhood of Friedberg, and may re-aſſemble in a very ſhort time in caſe of need. The Allies actually occupy the camp of Klein-Linnes, and are preparing to beſiege Gieſſen, the garriſon of which,

consists of 2000 men, under the command of Major-General Blaiel. They have planted a battery on a hill that commands the place, but have not yet fired a shot, nor even begun to open the trenches.

Paris, Dec. 14. It appears that our intended descent upon Great Britain is given up for this year. All the transports taken up for that service are ordered to be disarmed. Those furnished from Nantz, Vannes, and Vilaine, will be paid to the 15th of this month; and those from Bayonne, Rochelle, and St. Malo, to January 1.

The frigate named the Fidelle, arrived lately at Port Louis, did not come from Canada as was reported, but from the Isle of Bourbon; and tho' we are not as yet informed of the particular news she brings from India, many people are of opinion that M. d'Ache left Madagascar the 2d of August, and sailed for the coast of Coromandel with 11 ships of the line, three frigates, and some transports. Others there are who believe that squadron will return to Europe, which is not very probable.

Lisbon, Nov. 13. The affair of the state prisoners is not yet finished: the number of them unfortunately encreases, and there is much talk of an approaching execution.

LONDON.

Whitehall Dec. 22. The King has been pleased to appoint his Grace Thomas Holles Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, Esq; James Grenville, Esq; Frederick North, Esq; commonly called Lord North, and James Oswald, Esq; to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The King has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the kingdom of Ireland, for granting unto the Right Hon. John Earl of Sandwich, Welbore Ellis, and Rob. Nugent, Esqrs. the office or offices of Vice Treasurer and Receiver General, and Pay-Master General of his Majesty's Revenues, as also the office of Treasurer at war in the said kingdom of Ireland.

The King has been pleased to order his Congé d'Elire to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral church at Gloucester, empowering them to elect a Bishop of that See, now void by the translation of the Right Rev. Dr. James Johnson, late Bishop thereof, to the See of Worcester. And recommending to the said Dean and Chapter, William Warburton, Doctor in Divinity, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, and Dean of the Cathedral church of Bristol, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Gloucester.

St. James's, Dec. 19. This day Prince San Severino, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of the two Sicilies, had a private audience of his Majesty to deliver his Letters of Credence, to which he was introduced by the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Stephen Cottrell, Esq; Assistant Master of the Ceremonies. *Gazette.*

A letter from Berlin of the 7th says, "A courier dispatched to Petersburgh by the Russian Ambassador at the Hague, has passed thro' this city. We were at first surprized that he should take this route; but we were soon informed that he carried a plan of pacification offered by the Kings of England and Prussia. It is unlucky that the King's affairs at present are so badly situated: besides the loss of Gen. Finck's army, which amounts to 13530 men, Gen. Hulsen has just received a check, in which he has lost 2000, killed, wounded, or prisoners. Gen. Mantenffel's corps, which is coming from Pomerania, consists of eight battalions and thirteen squadrons."

The Austrian General Laudohn is appointed by his Mistress, the Empress Queen, to be Master of the Ordnance.

They write from Saxony, that the Prussian General Finck is not dead of his wounds, as was reported, but in a fair way of recovery.

There are some accounts which say, that the distress of the French in the East Indies is so great, that they have been obliged to make use of pieces of leather instead of coin.

Translation of a letter from Paris, dated Dec. 13.

"Our marine officers attribute all the misfortunes of our fleet to the intrepidity of that little squadron that was so long cruizing this year at the very entrance of Brest: for had our detachment of three ships of the line forced their way thro' them, and got to Port Louis, as they were ordered to do, and which they attempted three different times, and as often returned, (the Commandant of which was at last dismissed for refusing the combat offered him by the English Commandant, under all our cannon) the expedition from Port Louis and Vannes would have sailed with the frigates at those ports, join'd to those great ships intended to escort them, whilst our fleet with the Marshal de Conflans was only to have made a feint, to draw the whole attention of the English fleet, which we knew was watching off Uthant; and by those means the Duke d'Aiguillon might have limited according to his destination, either in England or Ireland; and if once ashore, it was hoped we should have been recompensed for any accident that had happened to the fleet that transported the troops. But perhaps next spring may prove more favourable to our designs."

Thursday night came on before the Lords of Appeals for prizes, at the Cock Pit, Whitehall, the trial of the pretended Dutch ship, called the Snip, taken by the Lyon privateer, Capt. Creil, which ship and goods had been sometime since condemned as French property by the Judge of the Admiralty Court at Doctors Commons; upon which trial it plainly appearing to their Lordships that the real bills of lading, &c. were artfully concealed in a cask or bag of coffee, and that the counterfeited papers were encouraged by the Dutch Governor of St. Eustatia, who was deeply concerned in the lading; their Lordships were unanimously pleased to confirm the Judge's sentence, by pronouncing the ship and cargo (which is worth upwards of eight thousand pounds) to be French property.

The freedom of the city of Edinburgh has been lately presented to the Right Hon. Admiral Boscawen, accompanied with the following letter from the Lord Provost of that city.

"SIR,

"The many distinguished services you have done to your country, justly entitle you to the honour and esteem of your grateful countrymen; but, besides those services which you have done to the nation in general, you have had the goodness to confer very great favours on many of the inhabitants of this part of the island particularly, who had no friends or interest to put them forward, till they had the good fortune to fall under your notice, and to become the object of your generosity.

"My fellow citizens of Edinburgh therefore think themselves bound, by all the ties of duty and gratitude, to testify to yourself, and to the world, the high sense they have of your distinguished virtue and merit; and accordingly I have received the commands of the Magistrates and Council thereof, to convey to you your investiture with the rights of citizenship among us; which I have committed to Mr. Johnstoun, a favoured citizen of ours, to present to you. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

Edinburgh, Dec. 3, 1759. J. DRUMMOND, Prov."

Tuesday, DECEMBER 25.

Wesel, Dec. 15.

GENERAL Imhoff has joined the army of Prince Ferdinand; he found that Munster was a post so untenable since the siege which had ruined its fortifications, that he judged it needless to leave a garrison to defend it. Prince Ferdinand, contrary to all expectation, has laid siege to Giessen; and the last advices from thence say, that his artillery was already before that place.

Hamburg, Dec. 11. Since the affair of the 30th ult. near Fulda, the Allied troops have cut off the retreat of three of their enemies battalions which were posted at Hirschfeld and Wacha.

Paris, Dec. 22. The new Comptroller-General of the Finances, has not yet taken any measures contrary to those of his predecessor. He labours incessantly on the affair of money, insomuch that the Director of the Mint wants room to set the people to work, which he could employ to coin for the King's use. The Prelates, who have met in behalf of the first order of the Clergy, have been given to understand, that they must give an extraordinary proof of their zeal for his Majesty's service on this critical occasion, as an example to the two inferior orders. The zeal of the people is without bounds; they demand nothing of the Minister but that a good choice may be made of the means of raising money, which they are ready to grant in proportion to the necessities of the state. The indisposition of the Duke of Burgundy, the Dauphin's eldest son, and the Death of the Infanta, Duchess of Parma, have thrown the Court into the deepest affliction.

LONDON.

According to the last accounts fram Vienna, Gen. Laudohn was marching with all imaginable precaution from the Wartha, where he quitted the Russian army, along the frontiers of Silesia, in order to join, with the troops under his command, the body of Austrians posted at Weegstatel, under the command of General Druskowitz. 'Tis added, that the Prussian Generals Fouquet and Schmettau had formed a resolution to intercept his march, but had not been able to carry their project into execution.

The Austrian army under Marshal Daun has drawn its chief subsistence from Prague, during the winter, without much difficulty; his Prussian Majesty not being in a condition, as the letters from Vienna assure, to make detachments to intercept the convoys.—While the frost lasted the communication was easy; but upon this thaw, if it be the same there as in this country, the roads will be impassable, and the rivers unnavigable; so that Marshal Daun will find it very difficult to supply his army from Bohemia, even if it be true that the King of Prussia is in no condition to intercept his convoys.

Te Deum has been sung, and great rejoicings made at Dresden, for the advantages gained by the Austrians over the Prussians at Maxen; the cannon from the ramparts were fired, and the city illuminated; but it is yet doubted, notwithstanding all the advantages already gained by the Austrians, whether M. Daun will be able to keep possession of that city. It is certain that his Prussian Majesty is reinforcing his army from all quarters, that he is himself employed in reviewing all his posts, and that he is meditating some stroke of importance before he puts his troops into winter-quarters.

A long account has been published from the head quarters of the French army under Marshal Broglio of the affair on the 30th past, between the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick and the Duke of Wirtemberg, at Fulda, in which it is acknowledged that the Duke lost half his cavalry, and one battalion of the regiment of Warneck; but that this advantage was attended with no other material consequences.

On the 18th instant both of the Foreign Ministers were in close conference with the President of the Assembly of the States-General at the Hague; but no mention is made on what subject.—It is however conjectured, that it tended to settle some preliminaries requisite towards opening a Congress for a general Peace.

It is reported, that previous to any negociation with France, the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk, which for more than forty years has been evaded by that nation, though expresly stipulated by the Treaty of Utrecht to have been destroyed in five months, will be peremptorily insisted upon; and that either the port be immediately rendered useless, or Hostages sent over to the Court of London, as a security that it shall be absolutely destroyed, as soon as preliminaries for a general peace shall be agreed upon.

In the year 1758 the States General prohibited the exportation of corn and all manner of forage from the territories of the republic: however, as the French army in Germany was pinched for want of forage, and could not readily be supplied from France, thro' the *scarcity of boats*, towards the close of the year abovementioned the French court obtained a licence from their High Mightinesses (notwithstanding their declared neutrality) to be supplied from the dominions of the republic. The evidence of this fact rests upon two letters from Marshal Contades to the Duke de Belleisle, and is as follows:

"I doubt not but M. d'Affry has imparted to you that he expects the States-General will permit the exportation of what forage we shall want." This is dated Dec. 21.

The next day Contades writes thus on the same matter:—"The Sieur Hugues arrived here (i. e. Crevelt) this morning, and has delivered me a letter from M. d'Affry, which confirms what he had told me, that the States-General have granted to the said Hugues permission to transport from Holland the million of rations which he has engaged to supply us with. M. Gayot will look to this affair, and give you an account thereof."

Last Friday Col. Boyd, and several other Officers, arrived in town from the Allied Army in Germany.

Orders are sent into Yorkshire for the militia of the North Riding of that county to march to Berwick.

Thursday the following prizes were drawn, 21,023, 500 l. 1,170, 19,033, 19,866, 33,814, 35,100, 61,968, 100l. 24 of 50l. and 245 of 20l.

Friday, 10,853, 1000l. 4,076, 10,216, 44,104, 48,505, 60,613, 100l. 21 of 50l. and 230 of 20l.

On Saturday morning the drawing of the Lottery was finished in Guildhall, when No. 35,372 was the last drawn ticket, and is intitled to 1000l. Neither blank nor prize was drawn against this number, none being then found in the wheel, but on opening the wheel afterwards, we hear a 20l. prize was found, to which this number is also entitled.

Sunday morning about four o'clock a fire broke out at a Cabinet-maker's in King-street, Covent-garden, which entirely consumed that house, and two more in front; a large workshop backwards took fire, and having no water for some time, the flames soon reached several houses in Hart-street, which were burnt down; as are likewise all the houses on the right hand side of the way in Rose-street, through to Long-Acre. It is computed that in the whole about thirty houses are consumed, and several more greatly damaged. One Fireman, and a Brewer's servant lost their lives by the fall of a house, and several others had their legs and arms broke, and were otherwise much hurt.

Wednesday, December 26.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hague, Dec. 18.

BY advices of the eleventh instant, from Prince Ferdinand, his Serene Highness remained still at Kroisdorff; and the Hereditary Prince had been reinforced, and was marched towards Treffurth on the Worra: the Duke of Broglio continued to canton about Friedberg, not caring to disperse his army into their winter quarters whilst Prince Ferdinand kept the field. The town of Giessen is blockaded; whether any thing more has been attempted against it, is not yet known, tho' the frost is so hard, that one part of their defence, which is the water, must be rendered useless. [*Thus far Gazette.*]

Stralsund, Dec. 3. A detachment of our army received orders yesterday to fall down towards Malchin, in order to seize upon that post, and prevent the Prussians advancing farther into the territories of Mecklenbourg. 'Tis reckoned that this detachment will meet with the less difficulty in this enterprize, as we are well informed General Manteuffel, who was cantoned in the neighbourhood of Pasewalck, has received orders to march with all diligence to Saxony, to reinforce the army of the King of Prussia.

Toulon, Nov. 23. Our frigates are happily returned from Corsica with the convoy which they were to bring back, and of which there is only one vessel wanting, which was separated from the rest in a hard gale of wind. There are five companies of the regiment of Angoumois on board the missing ship, the rest of the troops disembarked at Antibes, except one detachment, which has accompanied the convoy hither.

Rome, Nov. 24. The Pope has just conferred on the Cardinal Rezzonico, his nephew, the Abbey of Roccaferrata, the revenues whereof amount to about 4000 Roman crowns per ann.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec. 15. On the 3d instant a dangerous and insolent multitude of people, having riotously assembled before the Parliament House, and in the avenues leading thereto, and most audaciously assaulted and insulted several Members of both Houses of Parliament going thereto, and compelled many of the Members to repeat certain oaths by them dictated, and committed several other enormities, in manifest violation of the rights and privileges of Parliament, the Lord Lieutenant and Council have issued a Proclamation, in order to bring such enormous offenders to punishment (in pursuance of an Address of both Houses of Parliament presented to his Grace) declaring, That if any person or persons shall, within the space of three kalendar months, discover any of the persons concerned in the said riot and outrage, they shall receive as a reward the sum of fifty pounds for each of the first ten persons who shall be apprehended and convicted thereof. And that if any person or persons shall, in the time aforesaid, discover any of the persons who compelled any of the Members of either House of Parliament to repeat the said oaths, the sum of one hundred pounds upon their being convicted. And if any of the persons concerned shall discover any of the persons who excited and encouraged the said multitude to commit the said offence, so that such person or persons be convicted, shall, over and above the said reward, receive his Majesty's most gracious pardon for the said offence.

And as a drum was beat for gathering a riotous and tumultuous assembly, at a place known by the name of the Liberty, in the remote parts of Dublin, and an oration publickly made for infusing groundless fears and apprehensions in the minds of his Majesty's subjects, and for inciting them to tumult and disorder: In consequence of which great numbers of persons re-assembled in College Green, where several unheard-of outrages were by them committed, and insults offered to many Members of both Houses of Parliament; the Lord Mayor of Dublin hath offered a reward of fifty pounds to such person or persons as shall, within three kalendar months, first discover and cause to be apprehended the person who beat the drum; and fifty pounds for discovering and apprehending the person who made the oration; and also twenty pounds for discovering and apprehending each of the persons immediately concerned and acting in any insult as aforesaid, offered to the person of any Member of either House of Parliament.

On the 13th the House of Commons in Ireland ordered, 'That a Committee be appointed 'to compare the transsmisses, with the heads of 'the money bills, sent from this House this 'Session of Parliament.'

The same day Mr. Pery reported from the Grand Committee for Trade, the following resolutions:

Resolved, 'That it is the opinion of this Com-'mittee, that the exportation of live cattle from 'this kingdom would be prejudicial to the trade 'and manufactures thereof.'

Resolved, 'That it is the opinion of this Com-'mittee, that the attention shewn by the Mayor, 'Sheriffs, Common Council, and Merchants, of 'the city of Cork, to the trade and welfare of 'this kingdom, is highly commendable.'

On the 14th a petition of the Merchants who are importers of tobacco into this kingdom, and whose names are thereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves and others, was presented to the House and read; setting forth, That the Petitioners receiving great injury from the clandestine importation of tobacco, by smugglers, into this kingdom, and apprehending that a law for burning all seized and condemned tobacco might relieve them, without detriment to the revenue, agreeable to the practice of Great Britain, the Petitioners solicited and obtained a law for this purpose, in the year 1755, and they have experienced great benefit from the same: And praying a continuation of the said law.

Ordered, That the consideration of the said petition be referred to the Grand Committee for Trade.

A petition of the Merchants of the city of Dublin, concerned in the tea trade, was presented to the House and read; setting forth, That by an Act of Parliament passed the last Session, it was ordered, that all tea seized for being run, or attempted to be run into this kingdom, should be burned; and setting forth the utility of the said law; and praying a continuance thereof, with some amendments.

Ordered, That the consideration of the said petition be referred to the Grand Committee for Trade.

Dublin, Dec. 18. Last Saturday Adm. Saunders arrived here from Corke: at night he went to the Theatre-Royal, where, as soon as he entered, he was received with great acclamations of joy.

The same evening, about six o'clock, the Drake sloop, of and from Liverpool, for Scotland, with oatmeal and salt, was wrecked in our bay, where the Captain and three of the hands were unfortunately drowned, and two more were providentially saved upon a piece of the wreck.

LONDON.

The city of Dublin have agreed to present the freedom of that city to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; in a gold box, as a public acknowledgment of the sincere esteem which that city beareth to him, for the numberless services rendered to his country in general, and to that kingdom in particular.

Yeſterday being Chriſtmas Day, and a high feſtival at Court, his Majeſty, preceded by the Heralds, Purſuivants, &c. went to the Chapel Royal at St. James's, and heard a Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Newton, and afterwards came down into the Chapel and received the ſacrament with the Royal Family, and offered a purſe of gold for the poor.

There was a great Court, and the Knights of the Garter, Thiſtle, and Bath, appeared in the Collars of their reſpective orders.

Addreſſes have been preſented to his Majeſty from the High Sheriff and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of Dublin; from the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of Beverley in Yorkſhire; from the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of Durham; from the Mayor, Recorder, &c. of Kirkby in Kendal; from the Mayor, Recorder, &c. of Derby; from the Mayor, Recorder, &c. of the borough of Thetford; from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Chicheſter; from the Lord High Steward, Recorder, Bailiffs, and capital Burgeſſes of Bridport in Dorſetſhire; and from the Magiſtrates and Town-Council of Lanerk, in council aſſembled; all which Addreſſes his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

They write from Saxony, that they have had ſuch an exceſſive froſt there that ſeveral ſoldiers, Auſtrians as well as Pruſſians, have been frozen to death by the inclemency of the weather.

Some Politicians in France, with a view, perhaps, of facilitating a Peace, have thrown out remarks upon the ſtate of their colonies in North-America; in which they ſuggeſt, that Experience has ſhewn that planting, at leaſt in thoſe northern climes, is not agreeable to the French genius; that inſtead of reclaiming the ſavages, the Canadians became half ſavages themſelves; and that involving them in perpetual wars, has been almoſt the ſole produce of their poſſeſſions in that part of the Globe to their mother country.

The Letters, Memorials, &c. that paſſed between M. Belleiſle and M. Contades, from Jan. to July, 1759, have lately been printed for the peruſal of both Houſes of Parliament, and the Privy Council. They make a ſmall volume in folio, containing about 230 pages.

We hear that the troops in Ireland and Scotland will be augmented.

By a letter from Plymouth, dated Dec. 19, we are told that the Adventure tranſport, Capt. Jacob Walker, had been ordered by Sir Edward Hawke to take up the guns of the Soleil Royal; but the weather being tempeſtuous, and the people from the ſhore keeping a conſtant firing, they only took up two. They drove for two days, by little and little, in all about two miles, and at laſt were in the utmoſt danger. They were obliged to cut their cables, and make the beſt of their way for this port. The Active frigate, who was in company with them, loſt her mizen-maſt.

An Officer belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Royal George, came in the ſaid tranſport, whom Admiral Hawke had ſent on ſhore with a flag of truce, to demand admittance up Vilaine, in order to deſtroy the nine ſail of French men of war that took ſhelter there, or elſe he would bombard the town; but the Admiral's demands were refuſed: however, he was as good as his word, and threw about 100 bombs.

[Croiſſel is a large town in Britanny, one league and a half from Guerande, between the mouths of the Vilaine and the Loire, on the ſea-coaſt, where it has a large and very ſafe harbour. The Officer reports, that it is a well-built town. Two of the French ſhips in the river Vilaine are over ſet, and lay upon their broad-ſides.]

Three Ruſſian tranſports, from Cronſtadt, bound to the Pillau, are ſhipwrecked on the coaſt of Courland.

Thurſday, DECEMBER 27.

LONDON.

An exact State of the French Navy.

G.	*Ships of War taken or deſtroy'd.*	*By whom.*
80	Foudroyant, T.	Adm. Oſborn.
80	Ocean, D	Adm. Boſcawen.
80	Soleil Royal, D.	Sir Edw. Hawke.
80	Formidable, T.	
74	Eſperance, D.	Orford.
74	Bien-aimé, D.	Adm. Pocock.
74	Prudent, D.	Adm. Boſcawen; the two firſt at Louiſbourg, the reſt off Cape Lagos.
74	Entreprenant, D.	
74	Redoubtable, D.	
74	Temeraire, T.	
74	Centaur, T.	
74	Heros, D.	Sir Edw. Hawke; the two laſt loſt ſoon after the engagement.
74	Theſée, D.	
70	Superbe, D.	
70	Juſte, D.	
64	Northumberl. D.	
64	Alcide, T.	Adm. Boſcawen.
64	Lys, T.	
64	Orpheus, T.	Adm. Oſborn.
64	Raiſonable, T.	Dorſetſhire.
64	Bienfaiſant, T.	Adm. Boſcawen.
64	Capricieux, D.	
64	Celebre, D.	
64	Belliqueux, T.	Antelope.
64	Modeſte, T.	Adm. Boſcawen.
64	D. d'Aquitaine (50 mounted) T.	Eagle.
60	C. de St. Florentine, T.	Achilles.

FRIGATES.

Frigates taken or deſtroy'd.	*By whom.*
50 Arc en Ciel, T.	Litchfield.
50 Apollo, D.	At Louisbourg.
50 ——, D.	At St. Maloes.
48 Aquilon, D.	Antelope.

With 27 more, *quos nunc perſcribere longum eſt.*

LOST.

64 Leopard	46 Juno
64 Opiniatre	30 Concord
50 Greenwich	24 Mutine

Total men of war taken or deſtroy'd, 27
Frigates, ditto, 31
58

Men of war loſt, - - - - - - - - 2
Frigates, ditto, - - - - - - - - 4
6

Engliſh Ships of War, &c. taken or loſt.	
90 Pr. George, burnt.	50 Litchfield, loſt.
74 Invincible, loſt.	50 Greenwich, taken.
74 Reſolution, loſt.	24 Bridgwater, } bt.
64 Mars, loſt.	20 Triton, }
64 Eſſex, loſt.	10 Stork, taken.
60 Warwick, taken.	Total men of war, 7
60 Tilbury, loſt.	Frigates, 5

The following is a Liſt of the Remains of the French Navy.

At Breſt.	*Cadiz.*	*Rochfort.*
74 Defenſeur	74 Floriſſant	74 Souverain
74 Hector	64 Fantaſque	74 Guerrier
74 Courageux	64 Lion	64 Palmier
74 Diadem	64 Triton	60 St. Michael
64 Sage	50 Oriflame	60 Warwick
64 Valiant	50 Fier	
64 Proteus		
64 Achilles		
50 Amphion		

To theſe muſt be added the 14 of Marſhal Conflans's fleet that eſcaped from Sir Edward Hawke (tho' the ſix that are in the Vilaine are ſuppoſed to be diſabled) and 10 under M. d'Aché, in the Eaſt-Indies. Thoſe that are in the Vilaine are the Robuſte and Glorieux of 74 each, and the Solitaire, Eveille, Sphinx and Inflexible, each of 64.

Tueſday arrived a mail from Liſbon, by which we have advice that his Majeſty's ſhip the Stirling Caſtle is arrived there from Quebec; that the Goſport man of war is alſo arrived in the ſaid harbour, with the trade from Newfoundland; and that the Flamborough man of war has brought into the Tagus the Vermudian privateer, of 16 carriage guns, and 114 men, that lately picked up ſeveral of our ſhips, and uſed to ſell the prizes at Vigo.

The Diamond, Stock, from London, is arrived at Leghorn, and has taken and carried with her a French ſhip laden with ſugar and coffee, worth 30,000 dollars.

Laſt Sunday morning his Majeſty's ſhips the Devonſhire, Dorſet, Revenge, and Formidable, arrived at Plymouth, from Sir Edward Hawke's fleet. The Formidable has jury main and mizen maſts, and is very leaky. She is a fine ſhip, and mounts her guns on two decks.

His Majeſty's frigate the Actæon arrived at Plymouth laſt Saturday from Quiberon Bay; ſhe had loſt her mizen maſt.

A victualling veſſel lately arrived at Plymouth with one of the Royal George's officers, brings advice, that the enemy's ſhips in the river Vilaine, were inacceſſible to our attacks; That the Marſhal Duke d'Aiguillon, who commands the forces in that province, had been to dine on board the Royal George, and that Sir Edward Hawke had returned the viſit, in the perſon of Lord Howe, who was received aſhore with all the magnificence of military honours, and a ſumptuous entertainment was prepared for him.

Some of the braſs guns of the Soleil Royal are weighed up, and brought to Plymouth.

The ſeamen belonging to the Reſolution, which was loſt, who had committed themſelves to the mercy of the waves on a raft, and were feared to be driven out to ſea and loſt, got ſafe to the French ſhore, and are already exchanged.

On the 10th inſt. Admiral Saunders landed at Cork, out of a fiſhing boat; he left the Somerſet off Crookhaven, and ſet out the next day for England, by way of Dublin.

Yeſterday evening Admiral Saunders arrived in town from Dublin; he came over in the Pacquet boat.

Tueſday morning ſailed from Spithead, his Majeſty's ſhips Norfolk, Captain Parker, and Panther, Capt. Affleck, both for the Eaſt-Indies.

The Winchelſter man of war, Capt. Hale, is arrived at Cork from Portſmouth, to convoy the Eaſt Indiamen home.

By a Dutch ſhip arrived from the Baltick there is an account of Monſ. Thurot's being ſeen laſt week off of Whitby in a violent gale of wind.

On the 12th inſt. the Neptune of Newcaſtle, Capt. Robert Hedley, from Rotterdam, was ſtranded in a violent ſtorm, about ſeven o'clock at night, at Burlington bay: the ſea ran ſo high, that no aſſiſtance could be given; and the night proved ſo ſevere, that all on board periſhed with cold, except the Captain, Mate, and a boy. Mr. Robert Simons, an eminent Merchant of that place, who was on board as a paſſenger, and to whom the bulk of the ſhip's cargo belonged, periſhed.

Four other veſſels were driven aſhore at the ſame time, of which we hear the Triton of Newcaſtle, and another are got off; but the other two it is feared are loſt.

It is ſaid, that Lord George Sackville having again made application to be tried by a Court-Martial for his ſuppoſed miſconduct on the firſt of Auguſt laſt, a doubt has ariſen whether he is amenable before ſuch a court, as he does not at preſent hold any military employment whatever. This point is referred to the Judges, who are to give their opinion thereon next term.

Extract of a letter from Tralee in Ireland, dated Dec. 5, 1759.

"On Sunday night laſt a Norway ſhip bound for Galway, laden moſtly with boards, was wrecked at a place called Ballylongane, within a ſmall mile of Ballyhige; ſhe had eight men on board at her coming off from Norway, and her paſſage was ſo unfortunately tedious, having loſt her compaſs in a violent ſtorm, that for want of ſubſiſtance, five of the eight were eaten by the Captain and Mate; the eighth man we may ſuppoſe died in the paſſage. The five ſkeletons were nailed to the maſt. The Captain, notwithſtanding the great care that was taken of him, died in about ten hours after he was brought on ſhore. It was a very melancholy proſpect to ſee him, and to find five of their fingers in his pocket as a ſtore. The Mate is ſtill living. There has been a great quantity of boards ſaved, but the veſſel is quite wrecked."

By a letter from the Allied army we are informed, that the French garriſon left in Gieſſen had offered to ſurrender the place, on condition that they might be allowed all the honours of war, and to carry with them all their baggage, and be permitted to join the French army, which propoſals were refuſed, and that the Allies immediately began firing on the town.

Letters from Lisbon of the 13th of November ſay, that the inquiſition againſt the ſtate-priſoners is ſtill carried on with much vigour; that Mr. Eterrabodos, who arrived there in the Hanover pacquet boat on the 7th inſtant, was, on coming a-ſhore, immediately arreſted, and carried priſoner to the fort of Jonqueyra; that four Jeſuits, lately brought from the Bahias, in the fleet, are ſent to the Tower of St. Julian; and that three Portugueſe men of war were ready to ſail, to convoy a new tranſport with more of thoſe Fathers to Italy: It is likewiſe ſaid, that another execution will ſoon take place.

The new French Comptroller of the Finances, in order to re eſtabliſh public credit, has procured an Arret of Council, ſigned by his Majeſty, to be publiſhed, by which the leaſes of all the Farmers General of the revenue, as well as the revenues of the Poſt-office, not already applied, and all demeſnes belonging to the Crown are aſſigned over to the public creditors, as a kind of ſinking fund for the reimburſement of their reſpective demands; and at the ſame time, the ſaid creditors are given to underſtand, that the ſum iſſuing from thoſe ſecurities will be taken in payment for ſuch monies as they ſhall think fit to ſubſcribe to the new loan of 36 millions, provided the proper vouchers are left with M. Mechault, his Majeſty's Treaſurer, or with the Keeper of the Privy Purſe for the time being, who will regulate the diſburſement in ſuch a manner, as to render ample juſtice to the Proprietors in general, and who will repay the monies ſubſcribed after the uſual method, in times of profound peace.

The 21ſt of January is fixed to re-conſider the Bill for taking off the prohibition, for diſtilling ſpirits from grain, when it is ſuppoſed that the Diſtillers will make their utmoſt efforts. It it hoped, however, from the good effects that have manifeſtly attended the prohibition, that it will not be taken off for the enſuing year, more eſpecially as corn is not yet in ſuch plenty, as to ſecure us from another dearth in caſe of a failing crop.

On Friday laſt the Commiſſioners of the Victualling Office, contracted with Meſſrs. Pretty, and Co. for 800 oxen, at twenty-one ſhillings and five-pence per hundred.

And at the ſame time they contracted with Meſſrs. Bell, Smart, and Co. for 4800 hogs, at twenty-ſeven ſhillings and eleven-pence per hundred, to be killed after the rate of 600 per week.

By the report of the committee for aſcertaining and enforcing a uniform ſtandard of weights and meaſures, it is enacted, that the ſame be kept in every city, borough or town corporate throughout the kingdom, that the makers and venders of weights and meaſures be compelled to take out an annual ſtamped licenſe and alſo to pay for marking, ſealing or aſſizing, or for re-aſſizing, re-ſealing, or re-ſtamping, a fixed ſum for each, and the money ariſing to be applied for carrying the ſame into execution.

On Saturday Dr. Heale, of Witham in Eſſex, and Dr. Watſon, of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, were admitted into the Royal College of Phyſicians.

Mr. Willett, a Carver and Upholſterer, in King-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, it is ſaid, has loſt by the fire, upwards of 10,000 l. in goods; amongſt which were a curious carved and gilt frame, intended for a picture of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, beſides a large quantity of rich upholſtery goods, beſpoke for the Earl of Exeter, and which were to be delivered on Monday laſt.

On Sunday laſt a wall fell on ſeveral men who were aſſiſting at the fire in Roſe-ſtreet, Covent-garden, five were got out alive, two of them had their legs broke, and the others greatly bruiſed. They were all carried to the Middleſex-hoſpital; as was a poor woman who fell in labour by the fright of the houſe being on fire.

A play will be performed at both Theatres, for the benefit of the unhappy ſufferers by the ſaid fire.

Laſt Friday ſe'nnight the driver of the Birmingham and Newcaſtle waggon belonging to Mr. Bucknall, was thrown from his horſe near Stone in Staffordſhire, by which accident the wheels went over him, and broke his left leg and thigh and right arm, and bruiſed him in ſuch a terrible manner, that his life is deſpaired of.

One Joſeph Payne, a notorious offender, who was ſuſpected of ſome of the many robberies committed in the neighbourhood of Bungay, in Suffolk, and was lately confined in Beccles gaol, hand cuffed, his legs croſs ſhackled with double bazzels, and chained down to the floor, in a room with a brick wall, and lined with two inch oak plank, did notwithſtanding break priſon; and being ſeen in Norwich about ſix or ſeven o'clock on Friday evening laſt, was, by an information given to Nockold Tompſon, Eſq; Mayor, apprehended in about two hours, by means of a general ſearch throughout the city, and committed to the city gaol, where he is properly ſecured.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28.

LONDON.

ACCORDING to letters from Ratiſbon, by the Dutch mail which arrived yeſterday, the Pruſſian forces in Saxony ſtill amount to 60,000 men, and conſequently are able to make head againſt Count Daun, who muſt ſoon decamp for want of proviſions, unleſs a battle ſhould determine otherwiſe.

Letters from Erfurth ſpeak, but without any certainty, of a ſmart action on the 6th, in the neighbourhood of Keſſelſdorff, between the armies of the King of Pruſſia and Count Daun, in which much blood was ſhed on both ſides.

But letters from Altena of the 14th adviſe, that according to advices from Saxony of the 9th, the King of Pruſſia's head-quarters were ſtill at Willſdruff on the 9th, Gen. Ziethen at Keſſelſdorff, and Gen. Hulſen at Freyberg. The King of Pruſſia had ſent a detachment to cover Torgau, upon advice that Marſhal Daun was ſending a body of forces under General Beck to ſeize it.

General Laudohn's march to Upper Sileſia gives ſo little inquietude, that ſome regiments of Pruſſian horſe are marched from that province to Saxony.

The Allies content themſelves with blocking up Gieſſen by 6000 men. A detachment of their army hath carried off 300 French troopers that were cantoned in a village near Hungen. Marſhal Broglio is planting ſeveral large pieces of cannon in battery on the heights of Bergen, being afraid of an attack on that ſide.

The troops under the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, ſince the affair at Fulda, have retired into Upper Heſſe.

From Paris they tell us, that the Farmers General have voluntarily agreed to raiſe ſeveral millions for the King, under a promiſe of being repaid in the month of March next.

A letter from Bergen in Norway, of the 20th of Nov. ſays, 'Four French ſhips of war anchored on the 17th in a little harbour a mile 'and a half from this town. M. Thurot, who 'commands them in chief, came here this day. 'We hear that two ſhips of his ſquadron were 'ſeparated in a ſtorm.'

Laſt Tueſday evening the Right Hon. Lord Howe arrived at Portſmouth in his Majeſty's ſhip the Magnanime.

On Friday and Saturday laſt 19,735lb. of raw and thrown ſilk was imported from the ſtreights.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to make the following Promotions in the Royal regiment of Artillery.

George Williamſon, Eſq; to be Colonel Commandant of a Battalion.

Thomas Flight and Thomas Ord, Eſqrs. to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

John Godwin, Eſq; to be Major.

James Stephens, Joſeph Winter, Edward Whitmore, Alexander Campbell, and Robert Hind, Eſqrs. to be Captains.

Sir Charles Chalmers, Joſeph Barret, Jonathan Lewis, George Phenix, and Primroſe Elphinſtone, Eſqrs. to be Captain Lieutenants.

James Donnellan, William Hartis, John Carden, Vaughan Lloyd, and Edward Nethercote, Gentlemen, to be Second Lieutenants in the ſaid Regiment.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Hon. Lieutenant General Onſlow to be Governor of the garriſon of Plymouth.

PROMOTIONS *in the* ARMY.

Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards, commanded by the Marquis of Granby.

John Walſh, Gent. Lieutenant.

13th Regiment of Dragoons.

Ambroſe Upton, Eſq; Captain-Lieutenant.
Francis Campbell, Gent. Lieutenant.
—— M'Kean, Gent. Cornet.

Col. Burgoyne's *Regiment of Light Dragoons.*

The Hon. Capt. Hugh Somerville, Major.
Martin Adamſon, Gent. Second Lieutenant.

Major Gen. Elliott's *Regiment of Light Dragoons.*

Edward Hamilton, Gent. Lieutenant.
William Child, Gent. Cornet.

Col. Crauſurd's *Royal Volunteers.*

Roger Price, Gent. Firſt Lieutenant.

Col. Draper's *Battalion of Foot in the* Eaſt Indies.

Charles Wingfield, Eſq; Captain.
John Scott, Gent. Enſign.

Major Gen. Walſh's, 49th *Regiment of Foot.*

Bold Roſs, Eſq; Captain Lieutenant.

52d Regiment of Foot, Col. Sandford's.

Marmaduke Cramer, Eſq; Captain.
Donald Grant, Eſq; Captain-Lieutenant.
William Dalrymple, Gent. Lieutenant.
—— Crauſurd, Gent. Enſign.

64th Regiment of Foot.

The Hon. George Carey, Eſq; Colonel.

Col. Petitot's, 71ſt *Regiment of Foot.*

William Rudge Horn, Gent. Lieutenant.
William Milnes, Gent. Enſign.

Preferments.

The Rev. Dr. Terrick, brother to the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Peterborough, is appointed a Prebendary of Durham, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Douglaſs, who, on the death of Dr. Giſburn, late Prebendary of that Church, was removed to the vacant ſtall.

The Rev. John Hirit, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Kinnoul, to the Rectory of Boxworthy, otherwiſe Boxworth, and alſo to the Rectory of Little Shelford, both in Cambridgeſhire.

The Rev. Mr. William Dives, to the Vicarage of Mouliton, in Staffordſhire.

Marriages.

15. Mr. Thornhill, of Long-Acre, to Miſs Treadgold, of Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

18. The Rev. Mr. Dennis, Rector of Bramſhot in Hampſhire, to Miſs Sally Whitehead, of the ſame place.

15. Thomas Loftus, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Clonmines, in Ireland, to Miſs Jane Percival, daughter of Robert Percival, Eſq; Member for the Borough of Fore.

20. Mr. Perfetti, an eminent Statuary, to Miſs Watſon of Oxford Road.

21. John Wakelin, Eſq; of Leyton in Eſſex, to Miſs Morley, of Gun-ſtreet, Old Artillery-Ground.

Deaths.

On the 15th of October died at Quebeck, of wounds received in the battle of the 13th of September, Captain Simon Fraſer, of Colonel Fraſer's regiment, ſecond ſon of Charles Fraſer of Inveralacy.

William Brotherton, Eſq; High Sheriff for the county of Berkſhire.

Mr. Robert Bolton, in Lancaſhire, well known to the Gentlemen of the Law, for having been many years Clerk to Nicholas Fazakerly, Eſq;

16. Sir John Paterſon, Bart. of Eccles in Scotland.

17. Mr. Roſamond Saunders, at Cheam, one of the moſt conſiderable Farmers in Surry.

18. William Pole, Eſq; one of the ſenior Aldermen, and Treaſurer of the Corporation of Liverpool, Diſtributor of his Majeſty's Stamps for the county of Lancaſter, Agent for the Sun-Fire-Office, and brother to Charles Pole, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for Liverpool.

Mr. Iſaac Pomilly, Fellow of the Royal Society, at his Houſe in Baſinghall ſtreet.

The Rev. Thomas Jones, B. D. at Ely.

19. William Delaney, Eſq; formerly a Chief Clerk to his Majeſty's board of Green Cloth.

20. Mr. Newland Rice, many years Clerk of the Rope-yard at Chatham.

21. Dr. Ruſſell, Phyſician, at Lewes in Suſſex.

Mr. Benj. Gaſcoyne, one of the Common Council for the Ward of Vintry.

Mr. George Langſtaffe, formerly a Merchant on Dowgate-hill.

22. Mr. Francis Coppinger, in the 90th year of his age, at his houſe in Portugal ſtreet.

Mr. Nathanael Holyday, Exchange Broker, of the ſmall pox.

The Lady of John Moſs, Eſq; at Wells in Somerſetſhire.

23. Mr. Richard Roberts, at Finchley, one of the greateſt Saleſmen in the hog-way in England, and a man univerſally reſpected. He was a friend to the poor, and will be greatly miſſed.

25. Mr James Davenport, a Maſter Wharfinger at Smart's-Key.

Bankrupts.

Thomas Conſtable, of Briſtol, Merchant.
William Saunders, of Mears-Court, St. Ann's Soho, Taylor.
Samuel Woodford, of Briſtol, Mercer and Linnen-draper.

Christenings *and* Burials.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	89	Males	214
Females	101	Females	214
In all	190	In all	428

Increaſed in the burials this week 4.

Diſeaſes.

Abortive 1. Aged 41. Apoplexy 1. Aſthma 11. Cancer 1. Canker 1. Childbed 3. Conſumption 81. Convulſions 90. Cough 1. Dropſy 14. Fever 41. French Pox 2. Hooping Cough 9. Inflammation 2. Lunatick 2. Mortification 3. Small-pox 84. Stilborn 10. Stone 1. Suddenly 1. Teeth 17. Thruſh 2. Tiſſick 2. Worms 1.

Caſualties.

Burnt 1. Drowned 2. Fractured 1. Killed by a cart 1. Smothered 1.

A General Bill of all the Chriſtenings *and* Burials *from* December 12, 1758, *to* December 11, 1759.

Chriſtned	Males	7294	Buried	Males	9919
	Females	6959		Females	9685
	In all	14253		In all	19604

Whereof have died,

Under two years	6905	Fifty and ſixty	1413
Between two and five	2063	Sixty and ſeventy	1265
Five and ten	803	Seventy and eighty	968
Ten and twenty	694	Eighty and ninety	435
Twenty and thirty	1576	Ninety and a hundred	86
Thirty and forty	1616	A hundred	1
Forty and fifty	1688	A hundred and three	1

There have died this year,

Abortive and Stilborn	651	Fevers	2314
Old Age	1531	Jaundies	77
Apoplexy and ſuddenly	178	Inflammation	75
Aſthma and Pithiſick	312	Lunatick	96
Cancer	42	Meaſles	316
Childbed	201	Mortification	170
Cholick	66	Palſy	51
Conſumption	3569	Small Pox	2596
Convulſions	5000	Teeth	795
Dropſy	671	Thruſh	63

Died by Caſualties this year 249.

Drowned	125	Overlaid	15
Killed by accidents	59	Starved	2
Killed themſelves	23	Suffocated	1

Increaſed in the Burials this year 2028.

On Tueſday, *the Firſt of* January 1760, *will be publiſhed*, Price 6d. (To be continued Monthly)

Dedicated to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; and illuſtrated with an elegant Frontiſpiece, and two other Copper-Plates.

NUMBER I. Of

The British Magazine; Or, Monthly Repository For Gentlemen and Ladies.

Conſiſting of the Political State of *Europe* and *America*. The Tranſactions of the Powers at War, and the Connections, whether Natural or Politic, that ſubſiſt among the ſeveral States upon the Continent. Together with Tales, Allegories, and Eſſays, Humorous, Oriental, and Moral: Diſtinguiſhed Characters, Antient as well as Modern, repreſented ſeparately, or compared together, in the moſt intereſting Points of View: Diſcoveries in Natural Philoſophy, Agriculture, Medicine, Mechanics, Navigation, and all the Arts and Sciences: A ſuccinct and critical Detail of the moſt remarkable New Books, foreign and domeſtic. With a Deſcription of thoſe Productions in Painting and Sculpture which may appear in this or any other Country. Curious Queſtions, Problems, and Paradoxes, in Mathematics, Geography, &c. Original Pieces in Poetry and Muſic. Occurrences of the Month, &c.

Printed for *James Rivington* and *James Fletcher*, at the *Oxford Theatre*; and *H. Payne*, at *Dryden's Head*, in *Paternoſter-Row*. And ſold by all Bookſellers, Stationers, and News-Carriers, in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; by whom alſo Propoſals are delivered.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEN we conſider the different Plans of the Magazines that now actually exiſt, we find it difficult to project any Thing of the ſame Kind which hath not been either promiſed or preſented by the Authors of theſe periodical Performances; ſo induſtriouſly have they rifled the whole Circle of Entertainment, in order to recommend their Propoſals: But, when we contemplate the Execution of thoſe Plans, we find ſomething ſtill wanting to ſatisfy that inſatiable Thirſt after new Ideas, which Nature hath excited in the Human Mind; that Curioſity ſo wiſely implanted in the Diſpoſition, as a Spur to Improvement; that eager Deſire for Knowledge, which prompts us to exerciſe and extend the Faculties of Reaſon.

The ſame perpetual Appetite of the Public, for which ſo many Purveyors are daily employed, hath encouraged us alſo to offer a new Bill of Fare for its Gratification; hoping that our Gueſts in general, will allow it to exce in the Variety, Elegance and Diſpoſition of its conſtituent Articles, as well as in the Quality and Flavor of its ſeparate Ingredients.

The Public muſt be attracted by Novelty, and indulged with Variety; but, as all Novelties are not equally pleaſing, it is the Buſineſs of the Entertainer to chuſe ſuch only as are moſt agreeable; and the Variety muſt be diverſified and arranged with Conduct and Skill, ſo as to afford a juſt Proportion of Delicacies for every Palate.

Poſſeſſed of theſe Ideas, a ſet of Gentlemen, who think themſelves qualified for the Undertaking, have determined to eſtabliſh a new Periodical Work, under the Title of *The Britiſh Magazine, or Monthly Repoſitory for Gentlemen and Ladies*, which will make its Appearance on the firſt Day of *January* 1760, and continue to be publiſhed on the firſt Day of every ſucceeding Month, as long as it ſhall deſerve and enjoy the Protection of the Public.

In order to merit this Favour, which is the chief Aim of their Ambition, they reſolve to exert all their Faculties, in ranſacking the Stores of Amuſement, collecting the Flowers of Genius, cropping the Buds of Improvement in Learning, Arts, and Sciences, and uniting Pleaſure with Inſtruction, ſo as to exhibit their Work a delightful Repoſitory for every Species of Literary Entertainment.

They purpoſe to regale the Reader with Tales, Allegories, and Eſſays, Humorous, Oriental and Moral; with diſtinguiſhed Characters, Antient as well as Modern, repreſented ſeparately, or compared together, in the moſt intereſting Points of View; with remarkable, important and pathetic Incidents ſelected from Hiſtory, Obſervation, and Correſpondence; Curioſities in Art and Nature, recommended to the Attention by Copper-Plates finely engraved; Diſcoveries in Natural Philoſophy, Agriculture, Medicine and Mechanics; a ſuccinct and critical Detail of the moſt remarkable New Books, foreign and domeſtic; a Deſcription of thoſe Productions in Painting and Sculpture which may appear in this or any other Country; Hints of Improvement for the Benefit of Navigation, and all the Arts and Sciences, Commerce and Manufacture; curious Queſtions, Problems and Paradoxes in Mathematics, Arithmetic and Geography; Original Pieces in Poetry and Muſic; the Progreſs of the War in *America*, with the Civil Tranſactions of the different Governments which conſtitute the *Britiſh* Empire in that Part of the Globe, digeſted into a ſeparate Article; and, finally, the Political State of *Europe*, ſpecifying the Tranſactions of the Belligerant Powers, the Negotiations that may be brought upon the Carpet; and the Connexions, whether Natural or Politic, that ſubſiſt among the ſeveral States upon the Continent. This Part of the Work will be illuſtrated with Charts, Plans, and Notes explanatory and hiſtorical, relating to the different Scenes of Action, as well as to the Characters and Families of the principal Actors on the great Theatre of the World.

That theſe Purpoſes may be the more fully accompliſhed, the Proprietors will ſpare no Pains, Study, nor Expence, in procuring the freſheſt Intelligence of affecting Events and Literary Diſcoveries from all the conſiderable Kingdoms, States, and Cities in *Europe*. They will employ their own Talents in watching, inveſtigating and announcing the Progreſs of Science at Home; in draining every Source of Inſtruction and Amuſement; in compoſing Original Pieces; and in cultivating the Aſſiſtance of a numerous, and (they hope) a well-choſen Acquaintance, towards bringing their Work to ſome Degree of Perfection. For the ſame End they take this Opportunity to ſollicit a Correſpondence with the Learned and Ingenious of every Denomination; declaring that they will pay the utmoſt Deference and Regard to every detached Piece of Merit, that may be communicated to their Publiſher, and inſert it with the firſt Opportunity, according to the Deſire and Direction of the Author.

From the MONITOR, *December 22.*

Honos eſt præmium virtutis, judicio, ſtudioque civium delatum ad aliquem. Qui eum ſententiis, qui ſuffragiis adeptus eſt, is mihi & honeſtus, & honoratus videtur.

Cic. de clar. Orat. ad BRUTUM.

THE motto, which appears under the name of the celebrated Roman Orator, conveys two very intereſting ideas: 1. That honour is a reward which is given to ſome brave or virtuous man, diſtinguiſhed by his fellow ſubjects for his conduct in the ſervice of the public. And, 2. That no addition of title or penſion can recommend a perſon to the favour, who has not deſerved them in the opinion of his country.

What were the reaſons for Tully's remark to Brutus on this ſubject may be eaſily underſtood. He lived at a time that luxury and corruption threatened the Republic of Rome with ruin; and every poſt of honour, truſt and profit was ſacrificed to ambition, luxury and avarice. When means were found to obtain triumphs and rewards by men who were contriving the ruin of their country; or, who employed the truſt repoſed in them, by their conſtituents, to defend public liberty in the Senate, in ways and means to oppreſs them; or proſtituted the intereſt and arms of the Republic to their own private emolument.

A misfortune, not confined to the Roman State alone in its degeneracy; but, like a gangrene, it ſpread over every conſtitution, when the laws and the ſtrength, the credit and the wealth of a nation have been ſeized upon by bad men, or fallen under their management by unavoidable accident. For which we need only appeal to the loſs of reputation, the decay of trade, the arbitrary power in thoſe kingdoms, where merit has been diſregarded, and titles and penſions dealt indiſcriminately to the engines and tools of a luxurious, effeminate, and tyrannical Miniſtry.

On the contrary, nothing can be a greater indication of a flouriſhing ſtate, than where ſuch only are raiſed to honours and preferment who have convinced their fellow ſubjects, by their actions, that they are capable and determined to promote the intereſt and glory of their country.

We now rejoice in the happy effects of thoſe meaſures, which, without any regard to party or private intereſt, fill the commiſſions with able and honeſt men, and provide honours and rewards for their encouragement in well-doing.

Honours and rewards have been decreed to the brave and virtuous chiefs, with the approbation of all, that love their King and country.

How did London proclaim her joy and approbation of the mighty deeds, and ſhew her good-will towards thoſe brave fellows, by ſea and land, to whom the ſucceſſes of this ever memorable year is to be aſcribed? and I dare ſay, there is not a village, a pariſh, or hamlet, ever ſo obſcure, which has not copied the joys of the metropolis.

A ſcene of religious gratitude has ſince paſſed before us—and the harmony of every country church has reſounded praiſes to the Giver of all victories.

Ten thouſand *dirge's* have been ſung, in ſilence, to Wolfe's immortal renown: and many a heart has built his monument, whoſe purſe could not furniſh a flambeaux to his funeral.—Hawke and Boſcawen have been treated after the Engliſh manner, with the firſt cut, at five hundred tables, they were never within five hundred miles of; whilſt the brave heroes of Pruſſia and Minden have pledged the 'Squire's Lady in a punch-bowl throughout every pariſh in the kingdom.

This honour is of that kind recommended by Cicero in the motto. And I think myſelf happy to inform my countrymen, that what their generous hearts could but deviſe to great heroes, their hands may now worthily beſtow on the widows and children of thoſe brave men who ſignalized their fame to poſterity at Minden and Quebec.

Such an intercourſe of patriotic zeal; ſuch an union of hearts for the ſupport of the glory and ſtrength of the nation, will diſcourage all attempts to obſtruct the meaſures purſued for public honour and ſecurity. To pay our taxes with chearfulneſs for the ſupport of a juſt and neceſſary war; and to contribute further, out of our own generoſity, for the more effectually carrying it on, till we ſhall be able to do ourſelves juſtice, will convince our enemies that we ſtill retain the ſpirit of Britons, and ſtill are freemen that deſerve liberty; and that neither private connections nor party combinations are able to deter or diſſuade us from doing our duty to our country, or to throw away the rewards of merit upon worthleſs men.

They all have an intereſt in the public ſafety, and therefore are obliged, by intereſt, to join in common meaſures to defend the public ſafety. It is as much our duty to contribute towards the relief and honour of a good officer or ſervant to the nation, as it is our intereſt to cry down and puniſh one, that would betray or neglect the cauſe of his King and country.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THE continuation of evils in ſociety difficult to be remedied, may be truly deemed calamitous; but where miſchiefs continue merely from want of attention, it is rather a reflection than a misfortune. It is obſervable that at all the fires which have lately happened in this metropolis, want of water at firſt was the general complaint: and how obvious is it to the moſt common underſtanding, that the longer a fire continues unattacked, the heat grows more and more intenſe, and conſequently more difficult to be reduced. From hence it appears, that the immediate aſſiſtance of water upon theſe occaſions, is of the utmoſt conſequence: and what has uſually prevented this advantage, has been the difficulty of finding the Turncock, Fire-plugs, &c.

Suppoſe then, for the future, that the name of the Turncock ſhou'd be painted on a board to be conſtantly nailed over the door of the houſe wherein he lives or lodges: that the ſame ſhould be painted on tin, together with his directions, and nailed on the church door of the pariſh where he lives, and on the pariſh engines; and to be renewed whenever he changes his lodging, on the penalty of loſing his place, on an information to the Directors of the water-works to which he belongs.

And as theſe calamities generally happen in the night, the Watchman, or any other perſon who firſt finds and brings the Turncock to the fire, ſhould be rewarded either by the pariſh to which he belongs, or by the Inſurance-offices; for one of the great reaſons of the ſcarcity of water on theſe occaſions among others, is, not only the difficulty of finding the Fire-plugs, but the want of knowing the ſituations of the main and other things relative to the water works.

Laſtly, it is ſuppoſed, that if, inſtead of fire-plugs, pumps could be fixed in convenient ſituations on the main, to be locked up, and to have two keys, one in poſſeſſion of the Turncock, and the other of the inhabitants oppoſite to the pump, it would prevent this difficulty of getting water.

The old proverb, viz. What is every-body's buſineſs is no-body's, is, I believe, the reaſon why this, or ſome other more uſeful ſcheme, has not been put in execution.

The great Query is, Who is to be at the expence? Would it not be worth the while of the Inſurance-offices, or pariſhes, to erect ſuch pumps? J. F.

The Aſſize of Bread ſet forth by order of the Lord-Mayor on Tueſday laſt, which took place on Thurſday.

WHEATEN.	Weight. l. oz. d.	Price s. d.
Penny loaf, or two halfpenny ditto	0 14 4	0 1
Twopenny loaf	1 12 8	0 2
Threepenny loaf	2 10 12	0 3
Peck loaf	17 6 0	1 7½
Half peck loaf	8 11 0	0 9½
Quartern loaf	4 5 8	0 4½
HOUSHOLD.		
Penny loaf, or two halfpenny ditto	1 3 1	0 1
Twopenny loaf	2 6 2	0 2
Threepenny loaf	3 9 3	0 3
Peck loaf	17 6 0	1 2½
Half peck loaf	8 11 0	0 7½
Quartern loaf	4 5 8	0 3¾

Note, 16 drams an ounce, and 16 ounces one pound.

The Wheaten bread is to be marked on the top with Wh. and the Houſhold with an H. under the Penalty of twenty ſhillings.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 114 ¾.	3 ½ Bank An. 1756, ſhut.
India ditto, ſhut.	3 ½ per cent. ditto 1758, ſhut.
S. S. Stock, 97.	Bank Circulation, par.
Old S. S. Ann. 87⅛ a 84⅛.	India Bonds, 15s a 2s. prem.
Ditto New Ann. ſhut.	Navy and Victualling Bills 4 ⅛ per cent. diſc.
Ditto 1751, ſhut.	Lottery Tick. 16 s, 41.14s
Red. Bank 3 per cent. 84¾.	Script. 1759, 85¾.
Dit. conſol. ſhut.	Script. 1760, 96⅝.
Dit. 1726, ſhut.	Omnium 1 per cent. prem.
Dit. 17 9. ſhut.	
Dit. India Ann. 82¾.	

PRICE of GRAIN at the following MARKETS, viz.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peaſe	Rye
London,	20s to 26s	12s to 17s	10s to 13s 6d	17s to 21s	19s to 21s 6d	14s to 15s 6d
Oxford,	7:to 8!10s	16s to 18s 6d	12s to 13s 9d	3s to 4s buſh	3s 6d to 4s	
Abingdon,	6l 17s6dto 8l load	15s to 19s 6d	12s to 14s 6d.	3s to 4s 4d	3s 6d to 4s 6d	
Farnham,	8l 5s to 10l	27s to 30s	18s to 20s	36s to 40s	39s to 40s	
Baſingſtoke,	7l to 8l	16s to 17s	13s to 14s	20s to 23s	37s to 39s	
Henley,	6l 10s to 8l	16s to 18s	12s 6d to 14s	19s to 22s	22s to 24s	
Reading,	6l 10s to 8l	14s to 19s	14s to 16s 6d	21s to 24s	22s to 23s	
Warminſter,	34s to 48s quar.	14s to 16s	10s to 24s	34s to 40s	40s to 46s	
Devizes,	30s to 40s	16s to 18s 6d	14s to 15s 6d	23s to 30s	22s to 26s	
Gloceſter,	3s 8d to 4s 6dbuſh	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s to 2s 1d	2s 4d to 2s 9d		
Birmingham,	3s 6d to 3s 10d	2s 2d to 2s 7d	1s 4d to 1s 7d	2s 9d to 3s	2s 10d to 3s 6d	

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